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FOR INL AND AF/S

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SUBJECT: ANGOLA: 2007-08 INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGY  
REPORT

REF: STATE 136787

[¶](#)1. Below please find Angola's contribution to the drugs and chemical controls portion of the 2007-2008 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report.

ANGOLA  
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#### [¶](#)I. Summary

[¶](#)2. Although some cannabis is cultivated and consumed locally, Angola neither produces nor consumes significant quantities of drugs. Angola continues to be a transit point for drug trafficking, particularly cocaine brought in from Brazil or South Africa and destined for Europe. Angola is a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Counternarcotics Protocol of 2003. Angola is a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention.

#### II. Status of Country

[¶](#)3. Angola is not a major center of drug production, money laundering, or production of precursor chemicals, and is not likely to become one. It is however, a transit point for drug trafficking. Narcotics, mostly cocaine, enter from Brazil and are then transported to Europe and South Africa. Police continued to seize cocaine and cannabis in 2007. Increased intelligence sharing and the scanning of incoming containers improved the effectiveness of drug interdiction.

#### III. Country Actions Against Drugs

[¶](#)4. The National and Border Police's drug seizure efforts have continued, but reliable seizure statistics are not available. Angola cooperates with South Africa, Brazil, and Portugal in fighting the flow of cocaine through Angola to various destinations. South Africa has provided intelligence, training, and equipment to the Angolan police. Angola also cooperates on a regional basis via the SADC.

[¶](#)5. Corruption. Although cases of public corruption connected to narcotics trafficking are rare, in June 2005, three officials of the National Department for Criminal Investigation were charged with trafficking in cocaine. As a matter of government policy, Angola does not encourage illicit production or distribution of drugs or associated money laundering.

[¶](#)6. Agreement and Treaties. Angola is a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, the 1971 UN Convention Against Psychotropic Substances, and the 1961 UN Single Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol. Angola ratified the UN Corruption Convention on August 29, 2006 and has signed, but has not yet ratified the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[¶](#)7. Domestic Programs/Demand Reduction. In 2004, Angola enacted

legislation mandating treatment for those convicted of narcotics abuse. Drug rehabilitation centers have been established in Luanda, Lubango, and Benguela, but limited government resources limit what the government can offer in modern drug treatment.

#### IV. U.S. Policy Initiatives and Programs

¶8. Bilateral Cooperation. In 2007, 35 Angolan police officers participated in State Department-sponsored regional training courses, which included segments on counternarcotics.

¶9. The Road Ahead. The U.S. will continue to assist Angola through training of law enforcement officials at ILEA Gaborone and in ILEA Roswell.  
MOZENA